THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.34 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. R. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 23
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 41

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$9.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	15.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Frickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Derrith.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Frickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—H. Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William R. Snyder.
Blood Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott; Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Building and Loan Company—John A. Funston, President; H. A. Ikeler, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, resident; J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. D. S. Harding.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Ever Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented but free to people—welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building.

HARVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CHOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	18,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,431,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
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Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-29

ACO. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
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Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from 50 to 75 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

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GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
P. O. Box 3657. 21, 23 and 25, Vandewater St., N. Y.
aug 2, '77-4m

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 19, 1876.

This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous system, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.
Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens,
Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
199 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter, of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

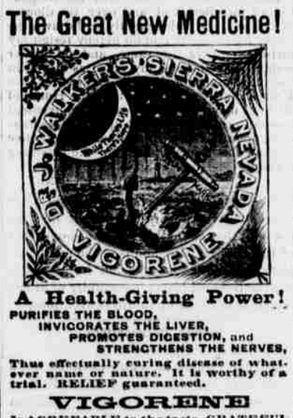
HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens
Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, in which it was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.
Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced
By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.
I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.
I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.
During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.
Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will in my judgment cure them.
With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!



A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as a Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
In Female Weakness and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their medicinal virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been pecuniarily cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small dose, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
29 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.

"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 18, '78,-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

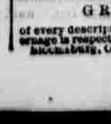
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "John Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 76 N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

Select Story.

PRUDENCE GRAY.

From Cassell's Magazine.

That's my name. For my father said there wasn't a better barge on the river than the Prudence, and if I was called the same he was sure there would never be a better girl.

Poor father! He was always very fond of me, and my earliest remembrances are of sitting on the tiller and having a ride, when he stood there of an evening steering the barge, with the great cinnamon-red sail filled out by the wind, and the water foaming and bubbling by us as we ran on up the river toward the big city, where the ships lay close together in dock and against the wharves, emptying their loads or waiting for others before going away across the seas.

I used to think our barge, which was a very small billy-boy, if you know what that is—if you don't I must tell you that it's a barge built with rounded ends and low bulwarks, meant for carrying loads up rivers, and built also to be able to go out to sea a little while, running along the coast—I used to think our barge I say, a very, very large ship, till I grew old enough to compare it with those that passed us going up or down the river, and it used to seem to me that it would be wonderfully fine to go on board one of those great ships and go sailing away—far away—across the ocean, instead of just coasting along to Sheerness and up the Medway as we used to go year after year, loaded deep down in the water with pottery or hops, or even bricks.

I can't tell you how my child-life slipped away, living with mother and father on board that barge, in a little bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I know is that I was very happy and that I never hardly went ashore, and when I did I was frightened and wanted to get back; and at last I seemed to have grown all at once into a great girl, and father and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left us very suddenly, and we had been ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and came back from the funeral and were sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could believe it was anything but a terrible dream, and that I should not wake and find that she was alive once more, as blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take the tiller or a pull at a rope, the same as I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that, and as a couple of years slipped by the work on the barge fell more into my hands, and I used to smile to myself as I saw how big and red and strong they had grown. For father grew quiet and dull day by day, and used to have a stone bottle filled whenever he went ashore and then sit with it in the cabin all alone till I called him to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours was only a small barge, and once started, with a fair wind, I could manage her well enough; while when we had to tack backwards and forwards across the river mouth, I could always lock the tiller by the rope that hung on to the belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this side or that side, till I had taken a pull at the sheet and brought the barge round on the other tack.

I must have passed half of my life in those days leaning back against that tiller, with its end carved to look like a great acorn, and the name of the old barge, Prudence, cut deep in the side. There I'd stand looking out ahead as we glided along over the smooth sea, passing a buoy here and a light there, giving other barges and smacks a wide berth, and listening to the strange squealing noise of the gulls as they wheeled and hovered and swept by me, so closely sometimes that I could almost have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about the mouth of the river and far up beyond the bridge; and somehow, I don't know how it was, the men on the different boats we passed had always a kind hail or wave of the hand for us, as we glided by, if we were too far off for the friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty close to the great ships and steamers, inward or outward bound, so as to look at the ladies I saw on board; not that I cared to do so very often, because it seemed to be so different from mine that I felt as if I was another kind of being, and it used to set me wondering and make me think; and at such times I've leaned against the tiller and dreamed in a waking fashion of how I would like to read and write and work, as I had seen ladies sitting and reading and working on the decks of the big ships, under the awning; and then I had to set my dreams aside and have a pull at the sheet or take a reef in the sail, because the wind freshened and my dreams all passed away.

I don't think poor father meant it unkindly, but he seemed to grow more and more broken and helpless every day; and this frightened me, and made me work to keep the barge clean and ship-shape, lest the owners should come on board and see things slovenly, and find fault with father and dismiss him, and that I knew would break his heart. So I worked on, and in a dull heavy way father used to thank me; and the time glided on, till one day, as we were lying off Southend, with the sea glassy and not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned back against the tiller and would not turn my head, because I could hear a boat being sculled along towards us, and I knew it was coming from the great ice-board barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father." I said to myself at last in a choking voice; and as a hail came I was obliged to turn, and there stood up in a little boat he was sculling with an oar over the stern John Grove, in his dark trousers, blue jersey and scarlet cap; and as I saw his sunburnt face and brown arms and hands I felt my heart beating fast, and knew he was not coming to see father, but to see me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I had known John Grove for years now, and we had nodded and waved hands to one another often and often as we had passed up and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said, as he came close in; and I did dreamily, and as soon as I did so I began to pull it back, but it was too late; he had hitched it round the thwart of his boat, and was up and over the side before I could stir; and then he stood looking down upon me, while I felt sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and as if I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said at last.

"No, my lass," he said quietly, "I want to see you."

"Me!" I faltered, with my face burning.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his handsome brown face lit up, and he looked up so manly as he laid his hand on my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're both young yet, for I'm not six-and-twenty, but I thought it was time I spoke to you."

"Spoke to me?" I said, with my face burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you, for we've been courting now a matter of four years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out laughing and feeling more at my ease, "why, we've never hardly spoken to one another."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long breath. "Over again."

"Over again? What?" I said.

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well then, John," I cried hastily.

"That's right, Prudence; but as I was going to say, not spoken to one another! Well, how could we, always taking our turns at the tiller as we were? But all the same, my lass, I've been always courting of you; night and day, these four years, and looking out and longing for the time when the Prudence would come in sight and I could give you a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my cheeks again as I heard him speak, and knew how anxiously I had looked out for his barge coming up or down the river; and then I began wondering what it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've saved up £10, all my own, and our owner has just given me the command of a new barge, with as pretty a cabin in as you'd wish to see; and so, my lass, I thought I'd ask you if so be as now we've bee courting four years, you would't come to me and be my wife."

"No," I said, "no," and shook my head. "I belong to father, and I could never leave him—never."

"But you'll have to some day Prudence," he said, looking dreadfully down-hearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave him; he wants me more and more, every day, and I must stay."

"Prudence," he said sharply, "you ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take up with any one else, and aboard any other barge—no, no," he cried. "I won't be so mean as to ask you that. But, Prudence, dear some day you may have to leave him, and when you do, will you please recollect as John Grove loves you better than aught else in the wide world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence," he cried in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody else, and there's no one as cares for me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John, I said simply, and if you like me, and I ever do—do—leave—oh, dear! what am I saying?"

I sat down on a fender, and covered my face with my coarse, red hands, and began to cry; but he took my hands down, and looked long and lovingly in my face with his great, honest brown eyes; and then he couldn't speak, but seemed to choke. At last he grasped out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm going away now to wait, for you'll come to see me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass, when you'll be all alone in the world; and when it does come, there's the cabin of the Betsy Ann, clean painted up, and waiting for you, just as her master's awaiting too."

He went and cast off the rope, and was gone before I knew it; and I sat there in a calm afternoon and evening, sometimes crying, sometimes feeling hopeful, and with a sense of joy at my heart such as I never had felt before.

And so that evening deepened into night, with the barge a quarter of a mile astern of us, and no wind coming, only the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about ten o'clock at night, when I was forward seeing to the light hoisted up to keep anything from running into us, when I heard father come stumbling up from the cabin, and make as if to come forward to me.

'Prue,' he cried, 'Prue!'

'Yes, father, coming,' I said; and then I uttered a wild shriek, and rushed toward where the boat hung astern by her painter, hauled her up and climbed in; for no sooner had I answered than I heard a cry and a heavy splash, and I knew father had gone overboard.

I was into the boat in a moment, and had the scull over the stern, paddling away in the direction that the cry had come from, but, though I fancied in those horrible minutes that I saw a hand stretched out of the water, asking as it were for help, I paddled and sculled about till I was far from our barge, and then sank down worn out to utter a moan of horror and sob, 'Oh, father! father! what shall I do?'

'Is that you Prudence?' said a voice.

'Yes' John, yes,' I cried, looking out through the darkness, out of which a boat seemed to steal till it was alongside, when John stretched out his hand and took mine.

'Quick! I gasped, 'save him, John—father—gone overboard!'

'When you shrieked out, Prue?'

'Yes, yes,' I wailed; oh, save him! save him!'

'My poor lass,' he said, 'that's a good quarter of an hour ago, and the tide's running strong; I've been paddling about ever since, trying to find you, for I went up to the barge and you were gone.'

'But father,' I wailed, 'father—save him!'

'My poor lass,' he said tenderly, 'I'd jump into the water now if you bid me, but what can I do, you know, Prudence what can I do?'

I did not answer, for I did know that he must have been swept far away before then; and I was beginning to feel that I was alone—quite alone—in the world.

It was quite six months after that dreadful night that one evening John came ashore from his barge to the cottage, where I was staying with his mother, and had been ever since he had brought me there, without seeing him to speak to only to wave my hand to him as he sailed by. That evening he came and looked wistfully at me and said but little, and at last his time was up and he rose to go.

I walked down to his boat with him, and on the way he told me that he had got leave to alter the name of his barge, and it was called the Prudence too; and then, without a word about the past, he was saying goodbye, when I put my hand in his and said quietly:

'John dear, I haven't forgot my promise.'

'And you are alone now, Prudence, my lass,' he cried eagerly.

'No, John, no, I said softly, as the tears ran down my cheeks;' 'I never shall be while you live.'

'Never, my lass, never,' he cried. And you'll be my little wife?'

'Yes, John, yes; I promise you.'

'When I come back from this voyage?'

'Yes, John, when you will,' I said, and with one long hand pressure we parted, and I went back to wait for another month, and then I was his happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was once more on the river, or out at sea, leaning upon the tiller and gazing straight before me, with the gulls wailing as they wheeled and dipped and skimmed or settled upon the water; while the soft wind gently stirred the print hood that was tightly tied over my wind ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's young wife living on the tide, but very happy; for John often points to the great ships that pass us, with the captains in their gold-laced caps, and as he does so he whispers—

'Not with the best among them, Prue, not with the best; I wouldn't even change places with a king.'

And if he is as happy as I, dear John is right.

Innocently Shot.

A CONFESSION WHICH CAME TO LATE.

It was shortly before day break, on the 18th of February, 1829, that the governor of the military castle of Vincennes, Lieutenant Colonel du Guernoy, entered the small, dimly-lighted casemate, in which Armand Vaterigny, a sergeant of the Fourteenth Regiment of the line, belonging to the garrison of Paris, was confined.

The prisoner, a handsome young man, was heavily ironed.

Upon hearing the door of his dungeon unlocked, he rose from his mattress, causing his chains to clink noisily.

"Vaterigny," said the governor to him, gloomily, "your last hour has come!"

"My God! My God!" moaned the prisoner, turning livid.

"Your fate is a just one, Vaterigny. But His Majesty the King has ordered that you be shot, and not be guillotined."

The young sergeant tried to speak, but he was utterly unable to pronounce a few coherent words. He was evidently a prey to the most intense terror.

At last, sinking back on his mattress, he whispered, almost inaudibly:

"I cannot, cannot die. Is there no mercy for me?"

"Only on one condition, Vaterigny, will your life be spared. Confess your crime, name your accomplices, and you will get off with the galleys for life."

Suddenly the roll of a drunf was heard. The sergeant gave a start.

"It is the platoon of riflemen that is forming for your execution," said the Governor. Will you confess?"

"No, no!" cried Vaterigny, in a tone of despair. "I did not murder Marion Krantz—I am innocent! I have no accomplice. Oh, God, have mercy upon me!"

The wretched man threw himself upon the stone floor, writhing in an agony of grief and terror.

The Governor averted his eyes from him and clapped his hands. Two soldiers entered.

They dragged the prisoner from the casement and hustled him to the court yard of the castle, where he was tied to a stake and fired at by nine soldiers. He uttered a roar of pain upon receiving the first volley, and died only after receiving another.

Then the corpse was thrown into a ditch filled with quicklime.

The charge upon which the unfortunate man had been sentenced to death was a very singular one.

He was the lover of Marion Krantz, a fine-looking young washerwoman, who had amassed a few thousand francs in her laborious occupation. Her lover was somewhat too fond of strong drink, and frequently asked her for money. On one occasion she had refused to give him any, and being intoxicated, he had abused her violently, and the other people in the same house had heard him exclaimed again and again:

"I shall kill you for this."

A scuffle had then taken place between them. But quiet was soon restored

Vaterigny was hear to leave the room; and two hours later he returned, and ascended the staircase on tip-toe. Next morning the woman Krantz was found d

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 14, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

A MENDACIOUS STATEMENT.

Our readers may remember the virulence with which the *Republican* attacked Mr. Buckalew in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1872 It not only made charges that were utterly false but the writer knew them to be so. The present campaign, it seems, is to be conducted on the same principle. The *Republican* of the 6th *inst.*, contained the following :

Because Dill is the son of a Methodist preacher, a few preachers are trying to make capital for him. Freysinger's *News* is among those that are playing upon this "harp of a thousand strings." Rev Mr. Dill is a reputable gentleman. He is a good Republican but unfortunately as often occurs he has two sons who are false to his teachings. The one served faithfully in the rebel army in the South during the rebellion and the other in the Democratic party in the north. The latter is the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. During the rebellion the loyal father would not recognize his rebel son and it will be all he can do now to vote for the other boy who was at least counted on the rebel side.

N. B. Dill himself is no Methodist by a long shot.

Some of these statements we know to be untrue, and the senior editor of the *Republican*, coming from Lewisburg, having been a Methodist minister, knew the above statement to be false.

We sent the slip to Gov. Dill, and from him received the following letter which completely refutes the slanders of the *Republican* :

LEWISBURG, PA., June 11, 1878.

DEAR BROCKWAY : The facts to which allusion is made in the slip you enclosed are —that my brother Ed, a printer, who learned his trade in Williamsport and to which he added the art of phonography, was long a resident of Washington in the pursuit of his profession. He went South for the same purpose before the war and was married in New Orleans to a grand daughter of Dr. Ashabel Green a former President of Princeton College. He remained in the South during the war. If he were engaged in the military service I have no knowledge of it, I do know however that at the collapse of the rebellion his father, instead of disowning him, contributed along with his brothers to the pressing necessities of himself and family and did so more than once, until he was able to return the loan. I was a member of the Democratic party during the war but how far that will justify the denunciation of 'rebel' as applied to me, is a matter of opinion. Of one thing I am certain, it did not cost me the confidence, respect and affection of my father and of many other good people in whose sight I lived during that trying time.

If any Methodist ministers are supporting me in the manner and for the reasons stated, I am not aware of it. While no citizen should seek public favor by reason of his religious opinions neither should he be condemned on account of them in a State whose constitution, in its declaration of rights declares that 'no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.'

The differences of religious beliefs and the private relations of families in my judgment, are not legitimate subjects of political controversy.

Yours truly, A. H. DILL,

GIVE US A REST.

The *Republican* says : "Our country wants rest. Our business men want rest, labor wants rest, but the eternal agitation that Democracy is keeping up is killing capital, killing labor, and prostrating every enterprise." And then it talks about "original rebels" reenacting "on a bloodier scale the scenes of 1861." The people of Columbia county have grown so used to reading this kind of stuff in the pages of our cotemporary that it has no effect upon them. They know what it means. It is that somebody is after the party of fraud, the party that steals anything from a mule up to the White House, and the knavery of that party is about to be shown up. John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others are being gradually drawn into the meshes that will expose all their chicanery, and possibly lead to their impeachment, certainly to their degredation in the eyes of the nation, the Republican party sees the House of Representatives out of their grasp, and then they "want a rest." Custom Houses and Post Offices will glide from their fingers after another Presidential election, and they must stay the tide that sweeps them from power. The flood gates are opened, and the torrent is rushing over this party of corruption and fraud, and in three years more the *Republican* will have its full share of rest, for its party will be so effectually shelved that another decade will know of it only in history. Then give us a rest, the sooner the better.

William Cullen Bryant, the celebrated poet and editor died at his residence in New York on Wednesday morning. He was born in 1794. His last public effort was a speech at the unveiling of the bust of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, in Central Park, New York on decoration day, which seemed to exhaust him, and on his return to the house of a friend he fell backwards with his head on a stone step, causing injuries from which he did not recover. He was recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

OREGON ELECTION.

The latest returns from Oregon show that the Republican state ticket has been elected, but the Democrats have elected the Congressman and a majority of the Legislature so that they will elect a United States Senator. The Democrats will have a majority of ten on joint ballot.

O. F. Bullard, the Delaware county exmember of the Legislature, who was taken from the county jail by the house of Representatives and afterwards escaped from the sergeant-at-arms, has been convicted on the charge of making fraudulent entries as secretary of a building association. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court probably because the affairs of the association had been so loosely conducted by the directors as to encourage the secretary to withhold money and use it in private speculations.

Louisiana Carpet Bag Politics.

One of the features of the Louisiana investigation that forces itself on public notice is the rollicking humor with which statesmen of the Louisiana carpet bag stripe regard the enormities of Louisiana politics. That villainies of all kinds had been committed on a formidable scale at the election there it did not need any new investigation to prove, for every material fact thus far brought out was known a year and a half ago, and the history of Louisiana elections is foul and black with them for the last ten years ; but that men bearing at least the external signs of decency should publicly exhibit their shameless lack of all conscience and common honesty in their contemplation of such crimes against the nation and talk of them with ribald jocularity, as if they were so many acts in a stage farce, is a new revelation. Reading the evidence of such men and taking them as examples of the school of Louisiana boss politicians, there can be no escape from the conclusion that they looked upon the bargain and sale of the decisive vote at an election for President of the United States, not only as a matter of course proceeding in political merchandising, but as a jolly fine joke. They talk about their part in it in an easy, off-hand, flippant manner, as gamblers might tell, over their drinks of the trick by which a horse-race was jockeyed, so as to fleece the greenhorns out of their money. The brazen effrontery of these people is marvelous, and is calculated to make other folks believe that after all there may be truth in what has been regarded as a slander upon a high carpet bag official of South Carolina, who was charged a couple of years ago, with saying that, notwithstanding the exposure of the terrific plundering in that State, there were "three good years of stealing in South Carolina yet." It is humiliating to think that these fellows and their fellows of the same class, were the sort of men whose appeals to Washington led to the use of the military forces of the United States to uphold them when their own villainous proceedings were sinking them under a load of public odium.

It is not without reason that the airy and flippant tone of these fellows is pointed out for public reprobation. To read what they say under oath, and pass it by as something 'smart' in its way, or to give it tolerance by failing to brand it with the infamy it deserves, would be a fatal mistake. Nothing would suit such unscrupulous scoundrels better than to infect the popular mind with their jolly way of looking at the forgeries, the perjuries and other villainies they were so ready to use "for the sake of the party," and to put themselves in a position to be 'provided for.' That is the way in which the popular mind is too often made familiar with the idea that public elections may be gambled away. It is in that way that the popular sense of the sanctity of elections is blunted and demoralized, and that public opinion is debauched to the ruin of nations and peoples.

The point to be deeply impressed on public opinion in this Louisiana business, as made clear by the tone of the testimony, is that the monstrous crimes committed against the people of the whole country, at the election in that State, was carried on by men in public office, who plied their infamous trade, as a matter of course, with as little scruple as common rascals exhibit in a horse trade, or a corner in stocks—and that they talk of their successes and their failures with shameless flippancy, as if it all were a huge joke, although their crime was designed to nullify the will of the nation, threatened to plunge the country into anarchy, and kept all patriotic people in a condition of painful anxiety for three memorable months. This is the condition into which the public affairs of this country have been brought, by the tolerance of politics and politicians of the Louisiana carpet-bag breed, of which Felician Anderson, his companions, employers, aiders and abettors are types.—*Phila. Ledger.*

"A Good Platform."

The "nationals" down in Berks county seem to have for their leaders some men of pretty good sound sense—in which respect they do not very closely resemble the "nationals" of Schuylkill county. At a meeting held in Reading on the 31st ult., Mr. John Amrein made an earnest speech, in which he said "the democrats at Pittsburg adopted a splendid platform, and then he reproved the republicans and declared that, disguise it as they may, the republican party throughout the west was for free trade. Mr. Thomas King said "he believed that the democratic platform was a very good one." Of course both these gentlemen advocated the election of the greenback ticket, but this fact gives additional emphasis to their declaration that the democratic platform was a good one. The democratic platform is not only a good one, but it is entirely consistent with the policy pursued by the democratic party since it obtained control of one of the coordinate branches of the government. If the democratic platform is such a good one in the eyes of the "nationalist" leaders, and if the democratic party has conformed its policy to such a platform, we don't exactly see what use there is for a third party. With its possible control of two branches of the government the democratic party will be able to do more for the interests of the laboring people than half a dozen greenback parties.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

The administration is taking care that there shall be no more untoward revelations as to the Louisiana frauds. The appointment of Morris Marks as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Louisiana accomplishes at one stroke the reward of the man who enticed Anderson into Secretary Sherman's office with a view to getting the Supervisor of East Feliciana parish into the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and closes the mouths of three witnesses who were relied on to sustain Anderson's testimony, the understanding being that Marks is to provide for them. Marks is a great rascal, and is one of the political prostitutes who were called Hayes electors in Louisiana. In that State it would be hard to find anybody who would trust him with a dollar or believe him on oath. The President is standing by John Sherman with a vengeance.—*Times.*

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, rendered a decision the other day which is of considerable interest to farmers everywhere. He decided that supervisors are by law compelled to assess the usual road taxes immediately upon entering upon their duties, and that the books in which the assessments are made shall be open to the inspection of the taxpayers, and that every man who chooses to do so may work out his road tax instead of paying it in money. No supervisor can exact cash for tax in case the assessed party chooses to pay it in labor.

Only a Relation by Marriage.

"Don," said the veteran Simon, with a troubled air, after reading Sherman's explanation about that letter to Weber and Anderson, "perhaps you'd better stop calling him Uncle John ; he's only a relation by marriage, anyhow."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Big Lawsuit.

THE COMPLICATED CASE GROWN OUT OF A CENTRALIA COAL MINE OPERATION.

The great partnership case of Freck against Blackiston was up again on Thursday of last week before Judges Yerkes and Finletter for argument. Mr. A. B. Sheerer appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. J. M. Freck and Richard C. McMurtrie for the defendant. The suit, commenced in 1868, grew out of a partnership formed by the parties in 1862 working the Centralia colliery in Columbia county. In 1865 Blackiston sold out to Freck all his interest in the colliery and in "all the material, property, fixtures, machinery, tools and engines thereto belonging, and all property, real and personal, therewith connected." In 1868 Freck filed a bill in equity against his former partner, praying for an account to be exhibited by him of certain items in the partnership transactions. Blackiston in his answer pleaded that the account had been settled except as to two items, of which he claimed Freck should make an account to him—one of $2 800 received by Freck from the Supervisors of Columbia county in repayment of a loan, and the other of $10,000 damages paid to Freck by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company after the dissolution of the firm for an injury done to the colliery while it was partnership property. The Court of Nisi Prius, upon the report of the master, sustained the claim of Blackiston to an account of these two items, and the claim of Freck to certain other items, and both parties appealed to the Supreme Court, which, in March, 1876, decided to reverse the decree of Nisi Prius, and remitted the record to Common Pleas No. 3 for further proceedings. The decision of the lower court sustaining Blackiston's right to an account for the two items was, however, affirmed. On again reaching the Common Pleas the case was sent back to the master, who charged the plaintiff, Freck with interest upon the $10,000, amounting to about $1,500. Exceptions were filed by the latter to this report, and in this shape the matter came before the court yesterday. In opposition to the master's report it was argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because the record had never been properly remitted from the Supreme Court, as directed, and also that interest should only be allowed Blackiston upon the $10,000 from the time of the decree in his favor by the Supreme Court. No decision was made.—*Times.*

The distressed workingmen looked in vain among the various remarks in the republican platform for some evidence that the party now in power intended to do something to relieve their condition. Their anxious eyes were met by some unmeaning generalities, the purport of which was that the country ought to be prosperous and the laboring classes employed. This remarkable piece of voluntary information is all that is vouchsafed. But what better could be expected from the party which by its misapplication of the constitution, its favoritism to corporations and its unequal taxation has brought the country to this state. The community never places any reliance on promises of reformation from a thief who has been a score of times convicted. For the same reason the people cannot place confidence in the weak protestations of a party which by a long continued and often demonstrated corrupt control of the government has become thoroughly unprincipled in all its actions. It is evidently not from this source that the workingmen must look for aid. Neither can anything be hoped for from this newly born political babe, the National party. It is wrong from the start, resting upon theories which never can receive the sanction of the people. It cannot now be expected to be of importance in the campaign, no matter how bright its prospects of becoming the balance of power might once have been. Its short life reminds the political philosopher of a baby that has expired from too much crying or wind colic or something of that sort. Deserted by its leaders and unable to persuade men to accept its nominations, the national party is a nonentity in Pennsylvania politics. The power to which the people must turn in this crisis is the democratic party. In the able manifesto which the Pittsburg convention sets before the people is found the true cause and remedy of all the poverty and distress under which the country is now lying. The great labor question is met and the laborer's demand answered. Corporations must be forced to conform to the laws, bloated monopolies which feed on the government revenues must be pricked with the keen sword of economy, money must be placed in circulation and prosperity will follow. Honest administration of the goverment is the preventive of all strikes and the means by which to overcome this communistic bugbear.—*Patriot.*

Fearful Accident in England.

On Friday last a fearful colliery explosion occurred in Evan's Wood Pit colliery, at Hayduck, six miles south of Wigan, Lancashire. The number of men in the pit at the time is variously estimated at from 200 to 250

Many of them have been brought up badly injured. The larger part are believed to be killed, but it is impossible to explore the mine in consequence of fire-damp.

The explosion in the coal pit shook the earth for miles around. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion, and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when one died almost immediately, and the others suffered much from after damp. Eight other men are alive and have taken refuge in a working of the mine. Two hundred and thirty-two men are dead. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses and some of them blown to pieces. It is expected that the corpses will be brought up by mid-night. A large crowd of men, women and children surrounded the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited.

Hoyt as an Aristocrat.

Hoyt is a full blooded aristocrat. He has never been, nor is he to-day, in sympathy with the masses who have neither fame nor fortune to commend them. He has always associated with men of wealth, and, as a lawyer, he has for years been retained by the richest corporations. He has been identified, professionally and politically, with the money monarchs of the day, whose motto is rule or ruin.—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

Two Mere Idiots.

William A. and A. Walter Anderson, brothers, left Boston, Friday, for Havre, France, in the Nautilus, the smallest vessel that ever attempted to cross the ocean. The boat has water and provisions for sixty days, although the brothers expect to make Havre in about forty-five days. The craft is thirteen feet two inches long and six feet four inches beam.

The President has signed the bill repealing the Bankrupt law.

John C. Fremont has been appointed Governor of Arizona.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1878.

There was real progress made on Saturday in legislation. Speaker Randall said yesterday he thought it would be possible to finish up all important business so as to adjourn on the day originally fixed, the 17th. Others anticipate delays in the agreement of the Conference Committees, and think the 24th inst., will be as soon as the two Houses will be ready for adjournment.

The House on Saturday agreed to a Conference report on a form of government for this District. The Senate will doubtless agree. Under this form the higher District officials will be appointed by the President. None will be elected, nor will we have a legislature or a delegate in Congress. The General Government pays half our expenses.

The Senate passed the Army Appropriation Bill, with an amendment referring to a Commission the subject of a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The two principal points of disagreement between the two Houses on this bill is the Indian Bureau transfer and the Senate provision increasing the Army to 25,000 men.

The Senate also passed a bill appropriating five and a half million dollars to pay the Fishery Award. This the House will agree to. The Senate, with hardly a dissenting vote, passed the bill advancing $500,000 to Captain Eads on his jetty contract.

A committee of Senators has been appointed to investigate the conduct of Senator Stanley Matthews in connection with Louisiana frauds. The Senator declines to appear before the Potter Committee, though summoned, and here will come a very interesting question. General Butler and the other Republican members of the Committee agree that the House, to which the case will be submitted to-day, has the power to compel attendance. A bill to relieve Mrs. Ex-Senator Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, of the payment of taxes on an estate in this District left her by her father, has escaped the attention it deserves because of the more startling and sensational topics supplied us by Congress since it met last October. It was smuggled through the Senate in a semi-clandestine way, seemingly, or at least without provoking much discussion or comment, as though that body had determined to do something that it was ashamed of and hoped the public wouldn't hear of it. The same or another bill of like purport is now pending in the House. When it is remembered that members of Congress have stood resignedly by and seen two-fifths of the private property of the citizens of this District confiscated to pay the many millions of dollars criminally wasted, or stolen by its agents, their anguish over Mrs. Sprague's hardship in having to pay her share of taxes on property worth many thousands of dollars is extraordinary, especially as every dollar abated from her assessments must come out of the other tax-payers, many of whom find it exceedingly difficult to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and those depending on them, let alone any of the luxuries which Mrs. Sprague appears able to indulge in. It also seems funny to hear 'reformers' in Congress who talk in the most lugubrious strains of the wrongs heaped on the poor, get up in their seats and urge the measure because Mrs. Sprague is the daughter of Chief Justice Chase—a man, by the way, many of them were never tired of abusing when in political life and while on the bench. There are hundreds of tax-payer in this District as dear to every chivalrous sentiment and so tinctured with communism as to protest against the proposed abatement of taxes at their expense. They appear unable to comprehend the justice of any such discriminations in favor of those who live as though amply able to pay their proportional part of the public burdens. Some of them are descendants of an ancestry noted for its services to the Government and to humanity ; and they are so unreasonable as to demand that this kind of class legislation—making flesh of one and fish of another should cease and receive no further endorsement under this Republican Government, particularly from eminent reformers.

SEMINOLE.

The Agitation in Germany.

BERLIN, June 11.—The subject of the approaching Congress of the Powers in this city attracts, relatively, less public attention than the internal crisis, which is kept prominently in view by the activity of the police and the partisan preparations for the approaching elections.

The leaders of the National Liberty party are here for consultation, and to determine on a course of action. They believe that Bismarck had determined upon the dissolution of the Reichstag even before Nobeling's attempt to kill the Emperor, or that he would at least have convened the Reichstag, and ascertained the disposition of that body. Their war cry will be like that of the French Republicans in the contest with the De Broglie Ministry—the return of the present Liberal members.

Prince Frederick William, replying to an address of the municipality of Berlin, declared that his faith in the loyalty of an overwhelming majority of the nation was unshaken.

The condition of Dr. Nobeling is much improved and it is thought likely he will recover. The recovery of the Emperor is progressing wonderfully. To-day he celebrates the forty-ninth anniversary of his marriage. Arrests for treasonable utterances among the classes infested with socialism continue to be very frequent. The Federal Council, it is expected, will certainly consent to the dissolution of the Reichstag to-day. The elections will be appointed for the second half of July.

A bulletin issued at 10:30 a. m., says : 'The Emperor continues to improve. His wounds have all healed. The right arm is still swollen, but is less susceptible.'

LONDON, June 9.—A letter to a prominent German house in this city gives a summary of what purports to be the report made by the chief of the secret police to Prince Bismarck, summing up the results of all the discoveries that had been made concerning the Nobeling conspiracy. The facts as thus related bear out the statements already made as to the widespread nature of the plot. The condition of Nobeling has never been so dangerous as was reported, and he will live to meet his fate at the hands of the executioner. The state of the public feeling, however, begins to show evidence of a reaction from the fervid loyalty that marked everything last week, and the police either really fear, or pretend to fear, that further trouble is at hand. Extraordinary precautions are everywhere taken, the army is carefully kept in hand, and arrests continue to be made.

On the brink of North Mountain at an attitude of about 3,000 feet above tide, an observatory has just been completed. The structure stands fifty feet high, and the top is reached by steps. At the bottom is a house 16x16 for storm-bound tourists. The structure cost Mr. Ricketts, the proprietor of the hotel $175. With a glass the entire valley and towns 50 miles distant may be seen.—*Review.*

Game and Fish.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATING ACTS.

Governor Hartranft signed the act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish. The following is a synopsis of its provisions :

The first section provides, that no person shall kill or pursue, in any part of the state, any elk or wild deer save only from the first day of October in any year to the sixteenth day of December following ; nor shall any one have in possession, or offer for sale, any deer, elk or antelope, or fresh venison, from the first day of October to the sixteenth of December next following ; nor shall any person pursue any elk or deer with dogs. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable under a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, deer or fawn so killed or pursued.

The remaining sections of the act embrace the following prohibitions :

The killing of squirrels is prohibited between the first day of January and the first day of September under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Rabbits are not to be killed between the 1st of January and the 15th of October, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed, or exposed for sale, or had in possession ; and no person shall hunt rabbits with ferrets under a penalty of ten dollars.

Wild ducks or geese shall not be killed between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September, with any device or instrument known as a swivel or punt gun, or with any gun other than such guns as habitually are raised at arms' length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of ten dollars.

The killing of wild turkeys is prohibited between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Upland or grass plover shall not be killed or exposed for sale between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

Ruffled grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse commonly called prairie chicken, are not to be killed between the first day of January and the first day of October, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the fourth day of July in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill or expose for sale or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed, exposed for sale or had in possession.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any rail bird or reed bird, except in the months of September, October and November, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rail or reed bird so killed, exposed for sale, or had in possession.

Night hawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, marten, chimney swallows, barn swallows, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectiverous bird shall not be killed, trapped or exposed for sale under a penalty of five dollars for each bird. This shall not apply to any person who shall kill any of these birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds, only those of such predatory birds as are destructive of game and insectiverous birds under a penalty of ten dollars for each. This shall not apply to any person that collect such eggs for scientific purposes.

No person shall kill, catch or discharge fire arms at any wild pigeons while on its nesting grounds or in any manner disturb it, or the birds therein under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Wild turkeys, ruffled grouse, pheasant, partridge, or woodcock, or rail or reed bird, or pinnated grouse, shall not be taken within the limits of this state, with net, trap, snare, or torchlight, nor be exposed for sale under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird.

No speckled trout shall be caught, at any time with any device, save a rod, hook and line, except for the purpose of propogation, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No sea salmon or speckled trout shall be caught or exposed for sale save only during the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each ; but this shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

Any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from private ponds or streams, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and shall be liable in addition to damages, in the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offense. *Provided, however*, This section shall apply only to such ponds, streams and springs as shall be used or improved for the propagation of fish or game fish.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any fish basket, gill nets, pond nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or facine nets or any other permanent set means of taking fish in any of the waters of this commonwealth ; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense. *Provided*, That this production shall not apply to the fishing with gill nets in the river Delaware below Trenton Falls.

It shall not be lawful at any time to catch fish by drawing seines in any of the waters of this state, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. *Provided*, That this section shall not extend to shad fishing ; and *Provided also*, that the meshes or seines used shall not be less than three inches. *And provided further*, That no seine shall be drawn within one-fourth of a mile of any dam across any river of this commonwealth, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

It shall be lawful to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November of each year. *Provided*, That the meshes of the nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and not placed at the confluence of any wing walls. *And provided further*. That any salmon, bass, speckled trout, pike, pickerel, or every kind of fish introduced into any of the waters of this commonwealth for the pupose of stocking the same shall, if caught, be returned to the waters alive under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

No black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or green bass, pike or pickerel or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, shall be caught between the first day of January and the first day of June, nor shall any such species of fish be caught at any other time during the year, save only with a hook or line, scroll or spear, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

No speckled trout, yellow bass, green bass, willow bass or black bass, Lake Erie or green bass, or other fish shall be caught by shutting or drawing off of said waters or by dragging small nets or seines when the waters shall be drawn off, except by the order of the state fishery commission, and it shall not be lawful to place quicklime, poisonous bait or any torpedo or explosive with intent to catch or kill any fish, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

The board of fish commissioners shall, on the application of ten or more citizens, appoint one or more fish wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce all laws of the commonwealth now in force providing for the protection and propagation of fish.

Nothing in this act prevents any person in the state from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself for the purpose of stocking other waters. Nor is any person prohibited from taking fish from private ponds or streams owned by him and used for cultivating fish.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock bass, or blue sun fish, species recently introduced by the fish commissioners, shall not be caught for three years, from January 1, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

Black, yellow or green bass of less size than six inches shall not be caught, but should they be, it shall be the duty of those taking them to return them immediately to the water, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcock, is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

To carry out the object of the law the following provisions have been enacted :

In all cases of arrests made for the violations of any of the sections of this act, the possession of the fish, game, birds, animals, fowls, nets, or other devices, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of said act. *Provided* that nothing in this act, shall prevent any person from killing any wild animal or bird, when found destroying grain, fruit or other vegetables on their premises.

Any justice of the peace or alderman, upon complaint made by affidavit, shall be authorized to issue a warrant to cause the arrest of persons, and on hearing shall, if they are convicted of offenses charged, sentence them to pay the fines and penalties prescribed, one-half of which shall go to the informer and the remaining half to the treasurer of the county, in which the offense was committed, which shall be distributed to the various school districts in proportion. The defendant on refusing to pay the penalty shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed unless security shall be entered to answer the charge of misdemeanor before the court of quarter sessions of the county in which the offense was committed ; the court on conviction of the defendant and his failure to pay the penalty imposed, shall commit him to the county jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Judges of the court or justices of the peace shall, on proof by affidavit, that any provision of this act has been violated by any person being temporarily within his jurisdiction, shall issue his warrant for their arrrest to answer therefor, and on proof of the concealment of any game during the period prohibited, shall issue a warrant and cause search to be made in any house or place where game may be presumed to be concealed.

During the periods severally prohibited by this act, mayors and burgesses of the city, town, etc., shall require her police force, as also it is the duty of the clerks of markets, to diligently search and arrest for misdemeanor all persons having any game or fish mentioned, unlawfully in their possession, who shall be taken before the mayor or other magistrate and subjected, on conviction to the penalties prescribed

There shall be no hunting or shooting, or fishing on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any person so offending shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Bishop McCoskry.

THE SCANDAL THAT HAS FORCED A BISHOP OUT OF THE CHURCH.

DETROIT, June 7.—The scandal in which Bishop McCoskry's name was involved a few weeks ago has been followed by his relinquishment of the office of bishop. It will be remembered that Bishop McCoskry denied his guilt, and that Fannie Richards asked him to clear her name ; but the investigation of the case, which was begun after he had reached New York on his way to Europe, brought out some documents that did not admit of satisfactory explanation. The report in the McCoskry affair that was yesterday submitted to the Michigan Diocesan Convention, in session here, contains a document that had been received from him in these terms :

DETROIT, May 18, 1878.

As my resignation of my jurisdiction of the Diocese of Michigan was withdrawn at your request, and notice filed for a meeting of the House of Bishops to consider it, I now present my resignation of my office as Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan. I find I shall be utterly unable to discharge the duties connected with that office, and I do not wish to be a burden to the diocese. If I recover I can still try to do some good in the subordinate offices of the ministry.

SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY.

This letter of Bishop McCoskry was unsatisfactory to the standing committee of the diocese, and so another letter of the same date was sent to the presiding bishop, in these words :

DETROIT, May 18, 1878.

Having heretofore presented my resignation of jurisdiction of and over the diocese Michigan, and subsequently withdrawn the same, I now desire and do hereby resign my jurisdiction over the same, and do further resign and relinquish my office as bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and desire that the House of Bishops may meet at the earliest convenient season to consider and act upon this resignation, upon such length and manner of notice as shall be thought best by the presiding bishop.

SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY.

This resignation has been accepted. Construed under the church laws, it involves not only the resignation of the bishopric, but of the ministry also, and is of the most complete kind. The convention has voted to pay the resigned bishop an annuity of $1500, subject to revision by future conventions.

Rioters' Depredations.

QUEBEC, June 12.—The laborers on a strike have been plundering Renaud's flour store on St. Paul street, stopping traffic on the street and forcing truckmen to assist them in carrying off their plunder.

B battery and the police are now engaged in dispersing the mob.

LATER.—The riot is on the increase. The strikers now number about 1,000. B battery has been forced to retreat, the riot act not having been read on the ground. Captain Provost, the adjutant, and some of the men, are badly cut with stones. The mob took from Renaud's store nearly 200 barrels of flour. The military are marching up and down St. Paul street.

2:30 p. m.—The military are attempting to disperse the crowd, but without avail.

LATER.—The riot act has just been read. Firing has commenced and one man is reported killed and several wounded. Several rioters and spectators are wounded. Captains Short and Provost are badly cut with stones, and some bullets are also believed to have taken effect in their arms and legs. Two or three of the mob have received sabre cuts from the cavalry. Everything is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed and B battery is guarding the parliament house.

Employment for Ladies and Gentlemen at Home.

Our attention has been called to some new and labor-saving cooking utensils—recently invented. One of which, the Universal Weight and Measuring Utensil, for weighing sugar, flour, butter, and measuring molasses, milk and all kinds of liquids used in cooking, entirely superceding expensive scales. The Patent Centennial Cake Pan, the best and most convenient Cake Pan ever made, and which every housekeeper will have when they see its advantages over all others. Also, the Kitchen Gem, a plated wire boiler to hang inside of an ordinary pot, for boiling all kinds of vegetables, eggs, etc., which when done, can be removed at once perfectly dry without lifting the heavy sooty pot off the stove. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and offer a splendid opportunity to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a very profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., No. 242, Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

June 14-w3

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Spring 1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,

1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety Than ever

With ampler facilities Than ever

With far more customers Than ever

We are better prepared Than ever

At considerably lower prices Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America With Superb Clothing From the Largest Clothing House in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere. Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, 78—3m

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. MCHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and demand of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a simple trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, pin and stomach worms readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee till head and all passes alive and in this space of time.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.40 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6,28 A. M.	7,56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11,45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Picnic season is approaching.

The new jail will soon be ready for occupancy.

Candidates now are on the wing. The summer will be a lively one.

The case of Harman A. Kramer was argued in the Supreme Court last Wednesday.

Pine township reports only one Greenbacker, and he is going to vote the Republican ticket.

The Treasurer's sale of lands for taxes on Monday was pretty largely attended.

Joshua Fetterman's name is announced as a Republican candidate for county commissioner.

A valuable mule belonging to the Bloomsburg Iron Company was killed on their railroad on last Wednesday.

Simon P. Wolverton is to be nominated by the Democrats of Union county, to succeed Dill in the senate.

A two story frame house in Williamsport has just been moved a mile and a half on rollers.

The festival at Rupert was postponed on account of the weather until Saturday afternoon and night of this week.

No impurities of the blood, no matter how long in the system, can resist the healing influences of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

A festival will be held at M. E. Church at Buckhorn Saturday afternoon and evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

John A. Smull has our thanks for a list of Bills and Resolutions passed by the Legislature during the session of 1878.

Prof. Hoffman has accepted the position of organist at St. Paul's church, and presided at the organ on Sunday for the first time.

Heavy rains fell on Saturday and Monday, and the temperature was so low that fires were almost a necessity.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

Fillmore Hedden, who has been the Reading R. R., agent at Catawissa for several years past has been transfered to Mahonoy Junction.

A FESTIVAL.—A Festival will be held to-night (Friday) and to morrow night in Mrs. Ent's building for the benefit of the Reformed Church.

FOR SALE.—A stationery Steam Engine and boiler, twenty-five horse power. Will sell at a sacrifice. Enquire of E. Jacoby, Bloomsburg, or Dr. J. F. Chapin, Benton. june 14-4w

Johnson H. Ikeler, Esq., of Greenwood, purchased the farm and mill property of Thomas Reece, near Rohrsburg at Assignee's sale for $5,900.

The survey of the North & West Branch railroad from Nanticoke to Catawissa has been completed. J. C. Brown E. Jacoby and M. Shaffer were engaged on the corps.

The grass on the fair ground will be sold next Saturday the 15th at five o'clock p. m.

M. W. NUSS,
Secretary.

An appeal will be held at the Court House on Saturday, June 22d at ten o'clock in the morning, to make corrections, if any to be made, in the Mercantile Appraisement, published in another column.

Is it true that the street commissioner gives store orders on merchants who rent of him, to poor men for work on the roads, and then draws the money on their town orders, and applies it to rent?

Michael Landy, the defaulting tax collector of Mahanoy City, and a leader of the Knights of Labor in Schuylkill county, who left his home early last week, was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday night.

The town Treasurer, T. J. Vanderslice, announces that he is ready to receive taxes. At the expiration of thirty days when the duplicate is put in the collector's hands, an additional five per cent. will be charged.

There will be a grand opening of the Rupert Hotel, under the management of Reuben Rouch the new proprietor, on Thursday evening, June 20th. All are invited. Tickets to admit a lady and gentleman, $1.75, can be procured of the proprietor.

As the perfection of entirety depends upon the perfection of minutiæ, so no one can hope for robust health of the entire system if the blood should become in the least impure. Its standard of purity is best maintained by the use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

In looking for leaks along the gas pipes the searcher carelessly threw the loose soil back into the holes, and the rain softened the earth so that a number of horses and wagons were caught in the traps. The ground should be packed solid when these holes are filled up.

PUBLIC SALES.

M. G. Hughes, assignee of Wesley Perry will sell real estate in Locust township on June 15th at 11 o'clock a. m.

Casper Rhawn, assignee of John B. Klinger will sell real estate in Roaringcreek township on June 22d at 11 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

A ten year old son of C. K. Hughes met with quite a severe accident last week Thursday. He was playing with a scythe and in swinging it around struck his knee making an ugly gash. Dr. Rutter was called in, and found that an artery had been severed. He dressed the wound assisted by his student D. W. Conner and the child is now doing very well. The moral of this is, Boys, don't play with edged tools.

CURE FOR CROUP.—A medical journal says croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater, and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum, then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

A Mrs. Geistlich and her two children, aged nine and eleven years, were found dead in their bed in Philadelphia last Saturday, with a strong smell of chloroform in the air. The neighbors not seeing them for several days, broke into the house with the above result. As the father is missing it is supposed that he committed the fearful deed.

COMMITMENTS.—Amandus Lake and John Martin were lodged in jail on Monday on the charge of stealing flour from Daniel Seybert. One bag bearing Seybert's name was found in a field and led to tracing the men to a piece of woods where seven barrels were found in a cave. On Friday of last week William Fisher was committed to jail by Esq. Brower on a charge of placing obstructions on the Catawissa railroad in Beaver township.

Last Sunday being Whitsunday, appropriate services were held in the Episcopal church. The chancel was decorated with flowers. At the Methodist church unusual demonstrations were made. The church was beautifully trimmed with flowers, boquets in profusion, crosses, anchors and hanging baskets. The Sunday school children were dressed in white, and very pleasant services were held both morning and evening.

A party consisting of one woman and two men were arrested on Sunday night about eleven o'clock and put in the lock up. This party had been staying in a shed below town for several days, and getting a little short of the necessaries of life they became bold and made demands for supplies along the highway. Chief Sterner kept them over night and on their paying costs, and promising to leave the county they were liberated on Monday morning.

During the summer months instead of the weekly Temperance meetings a meeting is to be held on the first Tuesday of each month; July in the Methodist church; August in the Baptist church and September in the Presbyterian church, resuming weekly meetings on the first Tuesday of October in the Lutheran church. A Children's Temperance Meeting is proposed for the Fourth o July, and Temperance sermons on Sabbath September 22nd.

Dennis Donnelly was hanged at Pottsville on Tuesday for the murder of Thomas Sanger on September 1, 1875. Donnelly did not actually participate in the murder, but it was shown on the trial that he had planned it, because Sanger had discharged Irishmen and put Englishmen in their places. Donnelly made no remark, and died from strangulation. It looks now as though Jack Kehoe convicted of murder, now in Pottsville jail would not be executed, by the failure of the Governor to sign the death warrant.

E. E. Orvis, the coming man for Congress in the 12th district, among the Nationals, will visit the townships in this county belonging to his district in a few weeks to organize for the coming campaign.—*Echo.*

That is some of the milk in this cocoa-nut. Defeated men in other organizations, are seeking to build up a new party for their own aggrandizement, and the leaders are not recognized as men who have ever sacrificed anything for the good of "the dear people." But Bryson must now look to his laurels in Luzerne.

WALLACK'S ORCHESTRA.—The orchestra of Wallack's Theatre, New York, is famous for its extraordinary precision. This is due entirely to Thomas Baker, an Englishman, who has conducted it for years. Mr. Baker used to suffer terribly from rheumatism, but now is as supple and nimble as a school boy. He ascribes his freedom, as he ought, to Gile's Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

According to the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, statistics indicate that most of the suicides following inebriety occur among beer drinkers. It says that the ultimate effect of lager beer in many cases is melancholy, with a tendency to suicide. It is held that beer has a peculiar psychological action, developing a low grade of depression in all cases. But is not a man just as likely to commit suicide under the terrible depression following a whisky debauch as the guzzling of too much beer? There can hardly be a doubt of it. In fact, he will generally reach destruction far more rapidly by whisky than by beer. If traveling that way at all, better go it very slowly as to either.

Wilson Ager has sued his wife, Emma W. Ager, for divorce. They were married in May, 1864, and separated June 26, 1874. He alleges that she kept a house of bad repute in Washington. She denies the charge, and accuses him of illicit relations in St. Louis. The case came up before Judge Lawrence on a motion by the plaintiff to issue a commission to take testimony in Washington. Judge Lawrence intimated that the commission asked for was too vague as to the persons to be examined, but reserved his decision.—*Tribune.*

We had expected to receive an official account of the recent pic nic of the Grangers at Rupert. Whether it was through neglect, or because they did not desire publicity, we are unable to state. There was a fair attendance, and a pleasant social reunion. The remarks of Elder Sutton were plain, practical and interesting. The essay of Miss Mary V. Bowman of Berwick showed study and culture. It was delivered in a clear distinct voice, and won for the authoress golden opinions. We do not know whether or not there were other exercises, as we were on the ground but a short time.

MASONIC RESOLUTION.

At a recent session of the Grand Masonic lodge the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That we refuse to recognize as a Freemason any person initiated, passed or raised in a body where the existence of a Supreme Being is denied or ignored." The resolution is all right; but we had always supposed that to be Masonic doctrine, at least it has been in Pennsylvania. As a matter of fact we do not believe there is an atheist in this State who belongs to the order. Its corner stone is the Bible.

The street commissioners bill for part of April and all of May amounted to $855.04.

Among the items are the following:

William Rabb, $29.20.

S. C. Shive team, $42.00.

Another team said to belong to a number of the council drew $13.60. Has this got any thing to do with the fact that the street commissioner is obliged to pay two dollars a day for a horse and man, when the same could be obtained last year for a dollar and a half? We do not think two dollars too much, but it does not look well for councilmen to insist on the advance for their own benefit.

FIRE.

An alarm of fire was started last Tuesday morning about ten o'clock when a stream of smoke was discovered issuing from the roof of the kitchen of the old jail. A large crowd soon gathered and took possession of the house. Beds, bed clothes, furniture, and every thing in the sheriff's house, were tumbled out of the windows, and then the fire was attacked with buckets of water, and in a short time by hard work, was got under control. The fire started in the bake oven, set fire to the wood work around the chimney, got under the roof and followed the rafters up to the top. For a time it looked as though the Sheriff would move into the new jail sooner than he had intended. Considerable damage was done to the roof, and the walls were saturated with water.

The Muncy *Luminary* of the 7th inst says that Rev. Geo. C. Drake was stricken, recently with something like vertigo, and fell over. We are glad to say that at present writing Mr. D. is much better.

Rev. Mr. Drake was formerly a citizen of Bloomsburg, and has many friends here.

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

A CIRCULAR TO SOLDIERS.

A public meeting of Soldiers of this County was recently called to meet at the Court House in this place. In pursuance of said call a large number of the survivors of the late war met here, and formed an organization. Among the proceedings, heretofore published, appears the following:

The following committee was named with instructions to elect their own chairman, viz:

Capt. W. J. Allen, Priv. G. W. Reifsnyder, Col. C. G. Jackson, Serg't G. W. Mears, Col. R. B. Ricketts, Col. S. Knorr, Lt. W. H. Utt.

On motion of C. B. Brockway, seconded by Priv. John W. Kreamer, it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to draft a circular stating more specifically the objects of the association, and the benefits to be obtained by it. The Chair appointed C. B. Brockway, Capt. M. M. Brobst, and Lieut. R. S. Est, as said committee.

In pursuance of said resolution the committee therein named desire to state briefly to their comrades the aim of the association.

First. Business and social reunions to the end that we may help each other in time of need, and keep alive the fast fading memories of the past.

Second. To collect and preserve the names, residence and military of each soldier from our county and vicinity at some central point.

Third. To collect and preserve such military and official records as may be accessible, consisting of morning reports, muster rolls, official orders, &c.

The importance of such an organization should be recognized at once. Many of our comrades have gone to their last *bivouac*. Many have become scattered and even their residences are unknown. Many, or their families, are entitled to Pensions, Bounties, Lands or Back Pay, and do not know whom to address for evidence, even if entitled to aid. Increasing years increase the difficulties and even if nothing is due at present it is well to prepare for the future.

For all these reasons we think there should be a thorough union of our soldiers and sailors, a complete record of the living ones and dead, and a central collection of all military documents and records that are accessible.

We may add that the association is neither political nor secret, nor are there costs except for postage, record books, &c. All who have been honorably discharged are requested, whether they enlisted from this county or are now resident therein to join the Association, which they can do in person or by letter to the Secretary, (C. B. Brockway); and the friends of deceased soldiers aforesaid are requested to give us such information as they may possess about our departed comrades.

C. B. Brockway,

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

MESSRS EDITORS:

I observe that the Town Council propose to light the streets of Bloomsburg. It is a good thing—it ought to be done The moon and the stars ought to have some little assistance, they dont need much, but what little they do need they ought to have. No doubt it is a waste of the raw material to help them out with the brilliant gas now used for that purpose, and therefore the move in the direction of economy, to put in coal oil lamps with nice chimneys in place of gas. Now certainly we dont need any thing so expensive as coal oil. Would not a *tallow dip*, which could be got for a penny, be a great deal cheaper, and much more beautiful and picturesque, especially in a dark night than the glare of a gas light? Besides all that, if you see a young lady home you cant give her a good night kiss at the gate, without having every body on the street looking on, which is very disagreeable, and spoils the effect.

Wherefore I say down with the gas and up with the tallow dip. Of course I need not tell the Town Council, how these gas lights on every corner of the streets, interfere with the freedom of street corner loafers, and the little jokes of stealing chickens, breaking into out houses &c. The general liberty of the citizens is not to be interfered with in this way, in a free country. Tallow dips will give all the light we want, and I hope this great reform of the great reform Town Council will be carried out. It is curious if nobody is to have liberty *but the cows*—let it be divided round, and they will have the thanks of

A ROVING BLADE.

COMMUNISM IN BEES.

COFFINS FOR THE EDITORS.

On Thursday evening last the editor of this journal was the recipient of the following cowardly missive, per mail, from Reading, which we give to our readers, word for word, and without alteration of punctuation as received and still in our possession;

Readind June, 6th 1878

To the Editor of the
Birdsboro Tribune,

Dear Sir Mr. Baum

I warn you to be careful for Publishing an article in your paper in Regards to the Communists You are a Dam Liar and I warn you to be careful of you Life.

[Skull, cross-bones and coffin.]

Whether the above is the foolish work of a sapient lunatic, or whether the work of an indefatigable miscreant and poltroon, we are unable to state, but be it either, or both, as the case may be, we have only to say to our cowardly informant that we are not in the least alarmed by his unprincipled threats, and that so long as we remain at the helm of the *Tribune* we shall never miss an occasion for leading our feeble aid in scouting down and condemning the actions of any men, regardless of party or persons, who shall trample upon and disrespect the laws of our country.—*Birdsboro Tribune.*

A HALF-FINISHED WEDDING.

The young people of Cincinnati are excited over a promised wedding that didn't take place. The young man and young woman had known each other from childhood, and were prominent in society circles. The wedding guests were assembled and the loving couple were on the floor. The minister propounded the usual question to the bride as to whether she would take the man for her husband, etc., when, much to the surprise of all present, she answered "No." Thinking he misunderstood her, the minister asked the question again, and again she answered "No." This stopped the ceremony, and the story came out. The young man, addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, had promised reform if the lady would consent to marry him, and had signed the pledge. He had been on trial for months, but the bride had turned to him as they stood side and side before the minister, she caught the odor of whisky on his breath, and detected signs of incipient intoxication. She closed the extraordinary scene by stating that she could not trust her future to a man who had broken a promise so solemnly made. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain. The wedding did not take place.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14-tf jl

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.—The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

WHY DOUBT?

A steamship company, knowing that success begets confidence, may advertise that they have never lost a passenger or met with serious delay, and no one questions the statement. But if a physician, after many years of investigation, announces the discovery of a remedy that positively cures certain forms of diseases, and backs up his statements by indisputable evidence, his word is doubted, and his motives questioned. Is not such prejudice unreasonable? There are those afflicted with coughs, colds, consumption, liver complaint, or some affection of the blood, that still refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, notwithstanding they have witnessed its efficacy in others similarly affected. They "have no confidence in advertised medicines." Does the guide board at the corners of a country road, which advertises the way to go, shake your confidence, and create distrust in the route? Do you refuse to patronize railroads that advertise their time tables? Then why doubt the truths published concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines? If debilitated females fail to receive the relief promised after using his Favorite Prescription, the money will be refunded. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of over 900 pages, price $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo N. Y.

Items.

A heavy earthquake at Tama, New Hebrides, is reported. The land rose twenty feet, seriously imparing the harbor.

Application for a new trial in the case of Martin Bergan, recently convicted at Pottsville of the murder of Patrick H. Burns, has been refused. He will be called up for sentence on Monday, June 24.

The Emperor of Germany has on four different occasions served as a target for would-be assassins. He evidently realizes by this time the triteness of the adage "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The largest strawberry farm in the world is probably that of John R. Young, Jr., about two miles from Norfolk, Va. He cultivates 250 acres, and the yield last season was over 500,000 quarts.

The long looked-for Congress of the Powers has at last been called, and will assemble in Berlin on the 13th of June, where and when it is to be hoped the existing difficulties will be amicably settled and peace be assured.

At Ratelfontein, Fraserburg, South Africa, where water is precious, a wool washing mill is so arranged that the water, after passing through a fine wire gauze screen and falling over the water wheel of a corn mill, goes to the lands lying in the valley, and thus is used for wool washing, corn grinding, manuring by carrying down the grease from the work, and irrigation.

Robert Whitelaw and William Lewis, Mollie Maguires, convicted in Westmoreland county of firing buildings and coal tipples, were sentenced on the 7th at Greensburg to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Frederic Proctor, convicted of cutting telegraph wires, was sent to the workhouse for eight months.

The banking house of Samuel Doane & Son, at Canton, Pa., was entered by three burglars on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Doane, who slept in the bank, was compelled to open the vault, and then gagged. After the robbers had got hold of $2500 in registered bonds they were driven off by neighbors, who had heard the noise. One of the robbers was severely wounded in the head with a club, but escaped with the others.

The estimated yield of wheat for this year is 450,000,000 bushels. This is an immense quantity, and means not only an era of prosperity, but also what appeals more directly to the masses—cheap bread. To properly distribute this large amount of grain will bring into action a large number of railroads, and although these were already supposed to be ten years beyond the wants of the country, it is estimated that not less than two thousand miles of new lines will be completed by Christmas, and will be taxed to their utmost to carry the tonnage.

The force of hostile Indians in the Lava Beds is now reported at three hundred. It is also stated that seventy-five Yankton Agency Indians have gone north to the vicinity of the Brule Agency where they have created trouble among the Brules, which may necessitate the presence of an armed force. General Sheridan regards the news from the North as "very alarming." Troops will be sent from Salt Lake and stations along the Pacific Railroad to co-operate with troops from General McDowell's command, if necessary.

Pope's villa, at Twickenham, near London, was put up at auction a few days ago. The poet purchased the property in 1715, and resided there until his death, in 1744. The property offered included the whole of the grounds, five acres in extent, with the cedars and other valuable growing timber, together with the celebrated grotto which the poet formed, and which is said to remain intact to the present day. The first offer made was $25,000 which was immediately followed by an advance of $5,000, and the property shortly stood at $40,000, when there was a pause, on which the auctioneer remarked that the cedars of Lebanon, planted long before the poet's time, and probably the oldest in England; were with the rest of the timber on the estate, estimated to be worth $20,000. Ultimately the property was bought in at $70,000; but it was stated in the room that this sum was nominal, and that the property will probably be purchased privately at a less sum.

Reorganization of the National Guard.

The Governor having signed the bill for the reorganization of the National Guard, the adjutant general has issued an order discharging all unnecessary officers and reducing the number of divisions and brigades in obedience to the requirements of the new law.

There are eighteen officers on the Governor's staff, and the adjutant general's order discharges the following named: Colonels Jacob D. Laciar, Scranton; Charles J. Arms, Lancaster; Thomas M. Walker, Erie; Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre; P. Lacey Goddard and A. Wilson Norris, Philadelphia. Under the order all division and brigade organizations, as now prescribed, will cease to exist. Until the force is reorganized regimental, battalion and independent company commanders will report direct to the departments.

Senator Dill at an ovation given him at Mifflinburg, Union county, not long since, said among other things that he was "reared in all parts of Pennsylvania; that he was a Methodist preacher's son, and as such was raised in spots." That he had lived in Mifflintown, Bellefonte, Huntingdon, Sunbury, Milton, Berwick and other places. He said that he came among us in 1860 as a taxpayer, yet came as a Pennsylvanian, reared within the limits of the State.—*Patriot.*

For War.

The Lock Haven *Democrat*, in alluding to the question, says: "Senator Dill's resignation of his senatorial seat to accept the nomination for Governor, is like a General burning his bridges behind him. It means fight, and his party will rally around such a leader in the spirit that he enters upon the contest, and when the bugle sounds the charge he'll find a following that will make the hills and dales of the old Commonwealth ring with enthusiasm of men who mean to win!"

Stanley Matthews wants a Senate committee to investigate him. By the time the Potter committee is through with him there will not be much left of Stanley to investigate. The Senate committee had better hurry up.—*Patriot.*

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Marriages.

HAGENBUCH—WARE.—On the 19th inst. by Rev. W. E. Krebs, Mr. Roy D. Hagenbuch to Miss Sarah A. Ware, both of Bloomsburg.

MOORE—COX.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. W. E. Krebs, Mr. Marshal Moore of this county, to Miss Alvaretta Cox of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

EVERT.—In Mt. Pleasant township on June 7th 1878 Gabriel Evert, aged 56 years, 8 months and 6 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, " "	.36
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.12
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.08
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2,75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2,00 "
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$ 3,00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Business Notices

For a Summer Hat go to
Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

You can get lace Window Curtains at Lutz & Sloan's, price 16 to 65 cents.

For a Nobby Summer Suit
go to D. Lowenberg's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Sole Leather, French Calf and Kid Skins at J. Schuyler & Son.

Shoemaker wanted. Apply at McKinney's.

For a nice Straw Hat go to
D. Lowenberg's.

Go to Peter Billmaver's Centre street for the celebrated Hill Carter & Co's flour. Mendenhall's best. Wholesale and retail. 200 barrels will be received first of next week. You can buy in large or small quantities from him at the same rates as though purchased direct from the manufacturers. This flour has a high reputation here, and will be in great demand.

May 7, 2w.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Go to L. Bernhard's for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Cadman always keeps in stock Picture Frames and Mouldings of all kinds, and is also prepared to make picture frames of any size.

For plain or figured Lawns go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Boot head quarters at McKinney's.

For a Nice White Vest go to
D. Lowenberg's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

Latest Style and Lowest prices always to be found at D. Lowenberg's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Lutz & Sloan have a full line of Grass Cloths and Dress Linens,

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

For a cheap Suit of Clothes go to
D. Lowenberg's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

BLOOMSBURG
SIXTH NO
Bloomsburg, C
Rev. D. J.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completel
spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experti
moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting t
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Eleme
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercia
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are
corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master o
their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, a
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The tr
gent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it
and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid
Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of
Sept. 8, '76.-

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF DEALERS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia for the year 1878, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Names	Class.	Amt.
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.		
Rice, Abram, store	14	7 00
Shuman, C A, "	14	7 00
Dreisbach, George P, store	14	7 00
Michael, Levi, general merchandise	14	7 00
J A Losee, agent, " "	14	7 00
BENTON.		
B McHenry & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
J J McHenry " "	13	10 00
Rohr McHenry " "	13	10 00
BERWICK.		
Bowman & Crispin, general merchandise	12	12 50
I & H B Bower " "	12	12 50
R H Little, drug store	14	7 00
P L Distelhurst, furniture store	14	7 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
C D Fowler, agent, stoves and furniture	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin, manufacturing Co,	7	40 00
J W Frey, general merchandise	13	10 00
H M Brockman, confectionery and bakery	14	7 00
A Brittain, drug store	14	7 00
W P Hughes, general merchandise	13	12 50
Freas Brothers, general merchandise	12	12 50
" " lumber dealers	14	7 00
Adams & Son, general merchandise	12	12 00
David Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
O A Jacoby, grocery	14	7 00
Henry Klein, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lokkard, dealers in coal	14	7 00
J K Bittenbender, dealer in lumber	14	7 00
Hartman Brothers, grocery store	14	7 00
L R Whary, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
I W McKelvy, drygoods and groceries	6	50 00
Clark & Wolf " "	11	15 00
Wagenseller & Co, notions & fancy goods	12	10 00
Gross & Brother, clothing store	14	7 00
J B Stecker, flour and feed	14	7 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
T W Conner, grocery store	14	7 00
D S Creasy, general merchandise	13	10 00
David Stroup, " "	14	7 00
Hoffman & Holmes, gas fitters and plumbers	14	7 00
A J Evans, clothing store	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co, general merchandise	8	30 00
C W Neal & Brother, dealers in coal	14	7 00
C C Marr, general merchandise	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectionery	14	7 00
Wm Kreamer, grocery store	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
J Schuyler & Son, hardware	13	10 00
I W Hartman, general merchandise	11	15 00
H C Hartman, carpet store	14	7 00
C A Klein, drug store	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions and fancy goods	12	12 50
W J Correll & Co, furniture room	14	10 00
W C McKinney, boots and shoes	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, drygoods	12	12 50
J H Matze, grocery store	12	12 50
George Clark, books and stationery	14	10 00
J B Scott, confectionery	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, merchant tailor	12	10 00
William Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jewelry	14	7 00
James Cadman, agent, furniture	14	7 00
L Runyon & Co, hardware	13	10 00
P S Bates, jewelry	14	7 00
J K Eyer, dry goods and groceries	14	10 00
Joseph Hendershot, coal yard and grocery	14	7 00
Moyer Bros., drug store, (corner Main)	12	12 50
" " " " (Brower's block)	14	7 00
Peter Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
Augustus Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
C Savage, jewelry store	14	7 00
E L Myers, medicines	3	10 00
N J Hendershott, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
J F Caldwell, confectionery	14	7 00
J C Menagh, jewelry	14	7 00
Thomas Webb, confectionery	14	7 00
J H Johnson, tobacco store	14	7 00
Jesse Ordeman, Medicines	3	10 00
Peter Billmyer, flour and feed	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
Jacob Rantz, general merchandise	14	7 00
CATAWISSA		
Swank & Grange, general merchandise	13	10 00
S B Diemer, general merchandise	12	10 00
J K Sharpless Sons, general merchandise	11	15 00
Wm Hartman, furniture room	14	7 00
Geo Manhart, boots and shoes	14	7 00
John & Haldy, general merchandise	10	10 00
Gilbert & Kline, general merchandise	11	15 00
A B Cleaver, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
B P Fortner & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
F L Shuman, clothing store	14	7 00
John McCoy, confectionery	14	7 00
I H Sreesbutts, groceries and provisions	14	7 00
W H Grange, dry goods and groceries	14	7 00
S D Rhard, general merchandise	14	7 00
T E Harder, furniture room	14	7 00
John Mensch, dealer in coal	14	7 00
J M Smith, druggist and hardwa	12	12 50
Wm John, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
E B Gale, agent, coal	14	7 00
C F Harder, manufacturer and dealer	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
G W Michael, grocery store	14	7 00
G B Millard, general merchandise	13	10 00
C G Murphy, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B Fortner, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Geo W Davis, drug store	14	7 00
D C Black, groceries, flour and feed	14	7 00
Mrs Edward Haffey, grocery store	14	7 00
Irvin Bros, grocery store	14	7 00
John Worvs, boots and shoes	14	7 00
CENTRE.		
Jacob Sponsler, general merchandise	14	7 00
Low Bro & Co, general merchandise	14	7 00
L W Woodley, dealer in coal	14	7 00
Z T Fowler, dealer in grain and coal	14	7 00
Thomas Brobst, grocery store	14	7 00
Whitmire & Irwin, general merchandise	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Autenreman, general merchandise	14	7 00
J F McHenry, general merchandise	14	7 00
C B Myers, manufacturer and dealer in medicines	3	10 00
G M Howell general merchandise	14	7 00
D Hosler & Sons, general merchandise	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
Dyer & Bro, general merchandise	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
Wm Masters, dealer in merchandise	12	12 50
Ellis Ikyes & Bro, general dealer in mdse	14	12 50
A B White, general dealer	14	7 00
W F Hess, general merchandise	14	7 00
F D Black, merchandise and furniture	12	12 50
A J Derr, general merchandise	14	7 00
J M Weliver, general merchandise	14	7 00
H

"You will certainly give me something," she interrupted.

"And I've got to meet fire and life insurance, pew rent, taxes, gas and——"

"Put down what your noble heart dictates," she said as she handed him the book.

He reflected for a moment and then asked:

"Will $5 convert a heathen—a great big two-fisted heathen, with a stiff knee?"

"I—I think so."

He figured with a pencil on the bottom of a chair and said:

"Five dollars into 200 pounds of heathen is forty pounds for a dollar. That is, less see—um—ten pounds for 25 cents and none to carry. Divide the divident by the divisor, cut off the cube root, carry nothing and, madam you take this quarter and convert ten pounds of then for me. That's all I can spare—no use talking—ten pounds—here comes his honor."

She went away puzzled and amazed at his figures, and Bijah looked after her and mused:

"I ought to have taken a mortgage on my share of that heathen, but I'm just that careless in business affairs."

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of good health. Read: "If ever my son of Scrofula." J. E. Brooks, Prescott, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Shaffer, Lawyers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, 78-1y* e o w 2

ANTI-FAT

The GREAT REMEDY for

CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 24, '78.-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment

THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM,
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all Express Trains

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A Pleasing an Memorable Experience.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.
J. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third Street, Harrisburg, P.

feb 1, '78 1y

Hungarian Grass.

Hungarian grass is becoming popular again, and is now largely and generally sown for hay. The yield is very heavy, several tons an acre, and if cut before the seeds form, it is one of the best of many foods for stock. The seeds are strongly diuretic, and if allowed to ripen on the hay and fed to stock will injure them. It should be grown exclusively for seed when that is wanted. Being an annual, if sown late, in June, after other crops, it may be put in the ground when the crops of timothy or other forage is known to have partially failed. Sorghum also begins to be much called for in some localities, belonging to the class of small economies which should always be encouraged in every neighborhood. Sorghum deserves much more attention than it has yet received, especially if it will make palatable sugar.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Electric Light.

The electric light has been adopted at the water works in Chicago, and the local newspapers in speaking of it say it makes the interior of the building during the eight hours of night as light as day, at an expenditure of eight cents per night. One night last week it was experimented with in lighting up various public buildings of the city, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Tremont House and others. The light was fixed in the top of the lofty tower of the water works, the engines in the basement furnishing the power that made the powdered carbon as it flew off the magnets incandescent with heat so great that Iron spikes melted like tallow when held in it. Then this brilliant light was thrown across the sky, dispelling the night as quickly as a flash of lightning. It is claimed that two miles away people were able to read a newspaper easily, with no other assistance than this electric light. The light was successfully turned upon different portions of the city. The twigs and green leaves on the trees were brought out with admirable effect, just as though there was a full blaze of sunlight upon them. When the full force of the blaze was towards the Grand Pacific Hotel, two miles away, people at the summit of the tower from where the light was thrown, were able to distinguish people down at the hotel. Crowds of people were on the street witnessing the experiment, and at the close a great many forced their way into the water works to witness their illumination there. By means of the the electric light, the shadow of a gas jet was made visible, showing what a dim, imperfect light it gave, and how full of impurities the yellow gas flame was. A movement is on foot in Chicago to do away entirely with the present system of using gas to illuminate the streets, and substitute in its stead a dozen electric lights at different elevated points, with which it is claimed the entire town could be made as light as day out of doors, and at much less expense than the present costly gas light system.

Converting the Heathen by Weight.

The old man was oiling the hinges of the stove door and carelessly singing one of Beethoven's best, when a middle-aged woman entered the station and began:

"Mr. Joy, are you a good man?"

"Wall, tolerable—tolerable," he replied, "I never dropped a bad nickle into the street car box, and I don't go fishing on Sunday."

"Mr. Joy, I am canvassing money to buy Bibles and so forth for the African heathen," she continued, as she showed a passbook.

"Are, eh? Does he seem to want a Bible!"

"He does. He sits on the sands of his native shore and looks longingly this way."

"Does, eh! sitting right there this morning, I 'spose?"

"He is. How much will you subscribe, Mr. Joy?"

"Ma dame, I've got to lift a mortgage before noon to-day, and——"

AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Willow Vale Estate!

A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaringcreek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about

120 ACRES,

on which are erected a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn, Cider Press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has growing upon it abundance of excellent fruit, has a well of water at both the dwelling house and barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.

ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large

CUSTOM, GRIST AND FLOURING MILL,

with four run of stone, a Dwelling House, a Saw Mill, a Dry Goods Store and Dwelling House and other improvements, together with the water-power and appurtenances thereto.

The Willowvale Post Office

is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and D. Hower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Elias Mendenhall, E. R. Drinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, 7-tf

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person everywhere to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $10 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug. 10, 77-1y

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

December 14, 1877-1y

GREGG & BOWE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE, LIGHT AND HEAVY

CARRIAGES

REPOSITORY,

N. E. Cor. Twelfth and Arch Sts., Philad'a.

N. B.—REPAIRING NEATLY ATTENDED TO. ALSO, CARRIAGES TAKEN ON STORAGE.

march 15, 1878-3m

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—Stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. H. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

aug. 17, 77-1y R & C

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april 5, '77-tf

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SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!

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Near William St., NEW YORK.

dec. 7, 1877-1y

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-1y

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring agent on earth. No disease or ill health can long exist where the Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularities of the bowels or urinary organs or who require an a petizer, tonic, and Mild stimulant, these bitters are invaluable being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. TRY THE BITTERS TO-DAY.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

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S. W. DOUGLASS,

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General Surveying and Engineering Business attended to with Care and Dispatch.

I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of

Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,

PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.

Patents Secured. march 15, 1878-

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DAVID LOWENBERG

Begs leave to inform his customers and the public that his stock is now replete with all the Novelties for Spring and Summer Wear, consisting of new and beautiful styles of

ENGLISH FRENCH GERMAN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES

any of which he is prepared to make up in the latest style.

Ready-made cothing cheaper than ever.

Cheap Suits for men, Cheap suits for Youths, Boys—for Children.

all of the best make and at the lowest prices.

Just received a full line of all the latest styles in color and quality of

HATS, HATS, HATS,

For Men, for Youths, for Boys Cheaper than Ever.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAVID LOWENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Mammoth Grocery, corner of Main and Centre streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY IN THE FINEST AND FRESHEST OF

Fancy Imported and Domestic Staple Groceries of Every Description,

Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willowware,

Flour and Feed, Tobacco and Cigars,

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OR NICE FRESH PRODUCE.

Jan 1, 1877.

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CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of Colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. DER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78-y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78-1y

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WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

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GLAZING,

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in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

March6'74

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3 25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the Great Limestone Belt of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 25 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 25 inches per annum in the same longitude

Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living streams and springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

April 12, '78.-4m

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality, and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at Wakeeney, and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil, climate, water supply, rainfall, &c., will be sent free on request. Address,

Warren, Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or-Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

April 12 3m.

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View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private reading, containing 300 pages, price $1 by mail, postpaid.

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On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 125 pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 300 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

aug. 17, 77-1y R & C

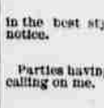
$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

aug. 17, 1y & C

LADIES Can color Stockings, Norkties, &c., INSTANTANEOUSLY, for less than 1 ct. Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, SILK, WOOLLEN, or COTTON, at a nominal cost, imparting new and lovely shades by the use of our MAGIC TINTS. Sixty of ANY COLOR sent for 10c.; 3 different colors for 25c. Send 3c. stamp for sample and circular. ALSO,

Our Improved Pest Poison

is a SAFE sure and cheap destroyer of the POTATO BUG



Currant Worm, and all Insects that Prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill Five Bugs where Paris Green kills one, yet is SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costing 25c. to 50c. per acre. 1-lb box sent free by mail for 25c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer

is NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. POSTAGE STAMPS ACCEPTED. Discount to the Trade.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
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may 3d, 78-4m jw&co

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. 25 page book sent for particulars. DR. CARTER, 167 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Aug 17, 77-1y R & C

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed on exceptions to final account of H. W. Vandersilce, Administrator of J. H. Vandersilce, deceased, with power to make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday, June 22, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Auditor.

may 24, 1878-4w

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a effect observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as the climax of my crowning gem of my medical care. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that it will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, am confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of any single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Multum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little Purgative Pellet represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic.

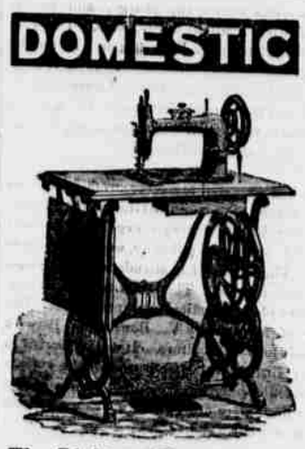
$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other forms of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High-colored Urine, Unsociability and Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf



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December 14, 1877-1y

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May 4, '77-1y b & w

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Peruvian Syrup — Contains no Alcohol.

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Peruvian Syrup — Invigorates the Brain.

Peruvian Syrup — Cures Female Weakness.

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Peruvian Syrup — Is pleasant to Take.

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Price $1.00 a Bottle.

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aug. 17, 77-1y R & C

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 12, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,20 and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,04 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,50 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 5,00 p. m

Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1878—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.						
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira					11	"
				Canandaigua	3.35	p. m
				Rochester	6.15	"
				Niagara	9 40	"
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.						
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.						
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m						
SOUTHWARD.						
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m						
				Baltimore	8.40	"
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.10 p. m						
				Washington	10.30	"
				Baltimore	6.30	"
				Washington	8.30	"
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.						
				arrive Baltimore	2.25	a. m
				" Washington	6.15	"
Erie Mail 12.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.						
				Baltimore	8.40	"
				Washington	10.35	"

(All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	2 55	9 45	Scranton	9 35	2 30	6 25
8 00	2 5	9 40	Believue	9 45	2 35	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 28	Taylorville	9 55	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 03	2 31	6 43
7 41	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 08	2 46	6 48
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 56	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 22	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 15	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 17	7 30
7 03	3 08	8 56	Plymouth	10 36	3 27	7 40
6 54	3 04	8